

Burgh of



Greenock

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1964

BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

Medical Officer of Health



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Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health

WILLIAM THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health

MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*JESSIE S. WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B.

* Half-time on School Health Service.

MARY M. COCHRAN, M.B., Ch.B., (Half-time)

Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector

ROBERT FORREST

Superintendent Nursing Officer

MARGARET J. FERRIER, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer

Post Vacant.

Health Visitors

MARY McFARLANE

Mrs A. F. COOLES

MARY MacLEOD

ANNIE McLOONE

FLORA DUNCAN

Mrs M. SMITH

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Mrs McKAY

Mrs I. C. HUGHES

JESSIE M. STRUTHERS

MARGARET McGHEE

MARION G. K. THOMSON

MARGARET ROBERTSON

HELEN D. HAMILTON (Student)

*Infectious Diseases Nurse—ISABEL CRUMLISH **

* Half-time as Mental Deficiency Visitor.

In addition, 2 nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Miss M. McArthur and Mrs I. G. Waddell.

Corporation Midwives

MARY THOMSON

MARGARET STEELE

AMELIA McLEOD

Mrs AGNES ANDERSON

Mrs MARY MACKAY

MARY BLAIKIE

JULIA S. BOYLE

MARY MURRAY

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Mrs Agnes Gordon and Miss A. Lothian.

*Administrative Assistant:—*ARCHIBALD McAUSLAND

PERSONNEL—Continued*Office Staff*

MARY A. CORMACK
MARGARET WALMSLEY
MURIEL A. NELSON
MARGARET HUNTER
JANET CURRIE

ELIZABETH ANGUS
SHEILA KING
ANNABEL THOMSON
CATHERINE JEFFREY
ANNE R. PHILP
KATHLEEN M. TEDBURY

Domestic Help Supervisor
MARY K. MURRAY

Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds

Mrs B. WEBSTER Mrs M. McGUIRE Mrs N. ARMOUR Mrs A. McLEAN

Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department
WILLIAM MURRAY*

* Also Removals Officer, part-time

District Disinfecting Officer and Driver
GEORGE PETTICREW

CHIROPODY CLINIC

DAVID CALDWELL, Senior Chiropodist
MARY POLLOCK, Chiropodist
ELIZABETH F. MOLLOY, Attendant

OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Supervisor
ALLAN CAMERON, Assistant Supervisor

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION*School Medical Officers*

MAY D. BELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
*JESSIE S. WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B.
* Half-time, Public Health

School Nurses

ELIZABETH L. ORICHTON
Mrs JOAN TELFER

Mrs SHEENA NESS
JEAN McKENDRICK

Office and Clinic Staff

MARGARET McKINNON

JANET BURNS

MOOREEN M. DEVLIN

WELFARE SECTION*Welfare Officer*

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

Assistant Welfare and Mental Health Officers

PETER DUNN

P. W. A. AITKENHEAD

WILLIAM McINTOSH

MARGARET TENNANT

MARGARET J. MACKAY

WILLIAM COPLAND

Handcraft Instructor

MARGARET WEBSTER

Matrons Elderly Persons' Homes

AGNES SPENCER—Belcaire Home
CHRISTINA JUSTICE—Hillend House

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To the SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, the PROVOST, MAGISTRATES and COUNCILLORS of the BURGH of GREENOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Burgh for the year 1964.

During the year the Home Help Service continued to expand and the total number of hours worked was more than double that of the previous year.

The new clinic and toddlers' playground at Sinclair Street was completed and officially opened in November, 1964. These modern buildings are in keeping with the general improvement in the appearance of this area in recent years.

Although, like all health workers in Scotland, we were alerted to the dangers to Greenock arising from the Aberdeen outbreak of typhoid fever, we are happy to report that, despite several alarms, no case of typhoid appeared in the Burgh. A case of anthrax, not connected in any way with the dried bone industry in the town which has been the source of all previous cases, occurred in a boy, who made a good recovery. Dysentery continues to be a problem in minor epidemic form from time to time. Food poisoning is a possibility at all times but in 1964 all cases were sporadic and not serious in character.

Respiratory tuberculosis death-rates reached a new low record in 1964, but there was an increase in the non-respiratory death-rate.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued loyal service. I am also grateful for the co-operation of other officials, and to the members of the Health and Welfare and other Committees of the Corporation for their continued interest in the work of this Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CARRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1964

Population as estimated at middle of 1964	...	...	...	74,492
Acreage of Burgh	...	...	...	4,159
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	17.91
Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	...	22.5
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	5.8
Marriage rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	8.4
Death-rate—all causes, per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	11.7
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	0.15
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	0.09
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases	...	...	...	0.00
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	24
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	15
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	19
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	0.58

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise given.

VITAL STATISTICS 1964

POPULATION—The estimate of the population by the Registrar General at the middle of 1964 is 74,492 which is the figure used in the statistical calculations in this report unless otherwise stated.

This estimate is a decrease of 63 to that of 1963.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in 1964 is 802. The average for the past ten years is 711.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE—The number of live births after correction for transfers was 1,677 (885 males, 792 females), and the rate is 22.5 per thousand. The rate is slightly higher than that of 22.3 in 1963. The average for the last five years is 22.0.

The birth rate for Scotland as a whole was 20.0.

Tables I and III give more detail on this subject.

The illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births is 5.8 compared with 5.4 for Scotland as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS—

The number of deaths of children under one year was 41 (26 male, 15 female) which is slightly above the low record figure of 40 for 1963. The quinquennial average is 50.

Consequently the infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths within the first year of life) is 24 per thousand live births, the same as last year and the same as for Scotland as a whole in 1964.

The neo-natal death rate (i.e. deaths within the first four weeks of life) is 15 compared with 16 in 1963 and the quinquennial average of 22. The general rate for Scotland is 16.4.

Stillbirths numbered 32 giving a rate of 19 per thousand total births, as compared with a quinquennial average of 22. The rate for Scotland is 18.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE—The total number of deaths in the Burgh in 1964 after correction for transfers was 875 (490 males, 385 females). The death rate is 11.7 compared with 12.4 in 1963 and a quinquennial average of 12.4.

The average age of death (excluding infant deaths) is 67 as against 70 years which is the average for the last five years.

CAUSES OF DEATH—The following were the chief causes of death during 1964:—

Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	340	= 39% of total deaths
Malignant Disease	171	= 20% of total deaths
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	124	= 14% of total deaths
Respiratory Diseases	72	= 8% of total deaths
Violence	47	= 5% of total deaths

Diseases of the Circulatory System—Of the number of deaths from this cause 306 were from diseases of the heart with a death rate of 4.18 which is less than the quinquennial average of 4.27.

For the classification of heart diseases see Table II.

Malignant Deaths—171 deaths (93 male, 78 female) were attributed to cancer in its various forms. This is 6 more than in 1963. The death rate is 2.30 compared with a quinquennial average of 2.20.

Respiratory cancer accounted for 45 deaths (37 male, 8 female) recorded in age groups as follows:—

Age Group	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & over
Males	- - 1	—	5	12	16	2	1
Females	- - —	—	1	1	6	—	—

It is interesting to note that in 1934 when the population was 5,000 more than at present the number of deaths from cancer was 121 (52 male, 69 female).

Diseases of the Nervous System—The deaths classified in this group totalled 124 of which 113 were due to cerebral incidents. The death rate from the latter cause was 1.52 compared with a quinquennial average of 1.65.

Diseases of Respiratory System—Excluding tuberculosis these diseases caused 72 deaths with a death rate of 0.97. The average number of deaths in this group over the last five years has been 79 with a rate of 1.05.

Bronchitis was responsible for 44 of the respiratory deaths (34 male, 10 female) of which number 32 were over the age of 65 years. The death rate was 0.59, which is higher than the quinquennial average of 0.52.

Pneumonia accounted for 24 deaths (18 male, 6 female) with a death rate of 0.32. This is less than the quinquennial average of 0.44. Six of the pneumonia deaths were in children between 1 month and 1 year old, and 7 were in persons over 65 years.

Deaths from Violence—These numbered 47 of which 4 were suicidal, 6 were motor vehicle accidents, 21 (10 male, 11 female) due to accidents in the home, and 16 due to other forms of violence.

Of the accidents in the home 4 occurred in children under 1 year of age and 11 in persons over 65 years of age

The quinquennial averages are 6 suicides, 4 motor vehicle accidents, 23 home accidents, and 14 others.

Tuberculosis—During the year the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 7 which gives a death rate of 0.09 which is a new low record for Greenock, but still above the rate of 0.07 for Scotland.

Offsetting these figures is an increase in non-respiratory tuberculosis deaths amounting to 4 with a rate of 0.05. Such a rate has not been recorded in Greenock since 1954.

The total tubercular death rate for Greenock is therefore 0.15 as against 0.13 for Renfrew County and 0.07 for Scotland.

Principal Epidemic Diseases—(Influenza, measles, meningococcal infection, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and typhoid), there were no deaths in this group.

Diseases of the Digestive System—Deaths referable to this system numbered 16 of which 2 were due to intestinal obstruction and hernia, 5 to gastric or duodenal ulcers, and 4 to cirrhosis of the liver.

Genito-Urinary System—Deaths from diseases of this system totaled 20, of which 9 were due to nephritis and nephrosis, and 5 to enlargement of the prostate.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth—One death was recorded in this group.

The following table gives the maternal death rate per thousand total births for the period 1945 - 1964:—

Period	Maternal Death-rate
1945—1949	1.32
1950—1954	1.36
1955	1.22
1956	0.00
1957	0.59
1958	1.21
1959	0.59
1960	0.00
1961	0.57
1962	1.14
1963	1.17
1964	0.58

Congenital Malformations—There were 6 deaths from this cause of which 2 occurred in children under 4 weeks and 3 in children under 5 years.

Diseases of Newborn and Early Infancy—These deaths numbered 22 of which 11 were of the group due to birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis, and 11 were of the group due to early infancy and immaturity unqualified.

The quinquennial average of deaths in this group is 31.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the section "Care of Mothers and Young Children".

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1964 there were 1,708 cases of infectious diseases ascertained by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease, or scabies. This total is 2,652 less than in 1963, and less than the quinquennial average of 2,316.

Tabulated information regarding infectious diseases may be found in Tables IV, V, VI, at the end of the report.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Anthrax—This disease endemic in certain industries occurred again in Greenock with two cases in 1964. One of these patients was

a retort attendant in a factory which deals with bones and bone-meal. The second patient was a boy of 12 years whose home is at the edge of the hill grazing country, although no animal anthrax is known to exist in the area. The source of infection in the boy could not be traced.

Each case is investigated carefully and all possible preventive action is taken.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever—One case only was recorded. The patient was under one year of age.

Dysentery—54 cases were recorded as against 83 in 1963 and a quinquennial average of 112. In four houses consisting of 31 individuals all but six produced positive specimens and although the infection of these large family groups was spread over the period February to July all the results were of Flexner 6 type. The families lived in districts at extreme ends of the town and no definite connection was established involving all four households.

Food Poisoning—Twenty cases were notified during the year but no outbreak spread beyond the family or individual concerned in each incident. In 12 of the patients salmonella typhimurium was isolated.

Three members of one family ate mussels from the South Ayrshire coast, and suffered from tingling in the mouth and fingers with numbness and giddiness. The attack was short and recovery quick. Paralytic mussel poisoning was suspected but no specimens were obtained.

Jaundice, Acute Infective—No cases of spirochaetosis ictero-haemorrhagiae was confirmed in 1964.

Malaria—One case was recorded in a traveller from foreign parts.

Pneumonia—116 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified. This is less than the quinquennial average of 139.

Poliomyelitis—For the sixth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis has been recorded.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia—5 cases of puerperal fever and 13 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. The quinquennial averages are 6 and 40 respectively.

Scarlet Fever—Thirty cases were notified in 1964. The quinquennial average is 51.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid—One case of paratyphoid B was ascertained during 1964. There were no cases of typhoid although an outbreak of the disease in Aberdeen involved the surveillance of many contacts from that city. Alarms were many and investigations prompt and thorough. The co-operation of members of the public concerned was excellent even when personal inconvenience was inevitable.

The case of paratyphoid was in a student on vacation but no definite source of the infection was found.

Whooping Cough—62 cases were notified this year as against 269 last year and a quinquennial average of 174.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General medical practitioners, parents, schoolmasters and others intimated the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable and these are discussed below. The figures cannot be regarded as complete but they afford a reasonably good index of incidence in the Burgh.

Chickenpox—928 cases were ascertained in 1964 with the greatest incidence in the first five months of the year which followed on high figures for November and December of 1963. In 1963 the total number was 556, and the quinquennial average is 486.

Measles—There were 195 cases of measles during the year as against 556 cases in 1963. The peak months for cases were November and December.

German Measles—8 cases only were recorded as against 1,665 cases in 1963.

Mumps—239 cases were notified in 1964. The quinquennial average is 312.

Pneumonia (Not otherwise notifiable)—28 cases of this type of pneumonia were ascertained compared with 68 cases in 1963 and a quinquennial average of 47.

Venereal Diseases—The number of new cases who attended local clinics was as follows:—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Urethritis		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Resident in the Burgh									
—	—	10	3	14	—	8	—	22	6
Cases attending from Ships;									
—	—	42	—	52	—	21	—	167	—

SCABIES AND VERMIN INFESTATION

During the year there were 1,160 attendances made by 401 persons for treatment of verminous conditions at the local authority clinics. Of these 72 men, 91 women and 221 children suffered from scabies, and 5 adults and 6 children were treated for lice infestation. The quinquennial comparative figures for scabies are:—

	Men	Women	Children	Total
1960	-	-	25	146
1961	-	-	37	216
1962	-	-	42	231
1963	-	-	60	327
1964	-	-	72	384

This increasing infestation is being noticed elsewhere despite the rising standards of living and housing. Treating the infestation in houses by dealing with all the inmates at once is more successful than treating each person individually, but the mass method is not welcomed by teenagers, or middle-aged fathers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological reports on specimens from the following sources, examined by the Bacteriological Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board, have been intimated to this department:—

Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	...	17
Ravenscraig Hospital ...	...	1
Rankin Memorial Hospital ...	...	1
Larkfield Hospital ...	...	2
Private Practitioners ...	...	97
Medical Officer of Health ...	...	380
		<hr/>
		498
		<hr/>

In 1964 the laboratory at Gateside was enlarged and from 1st October, many epidemiological specimens from the Medical Officer of Health previously sent to Shelley Road Laboratory in Glasgow were accepted at Gateside.

DISINFECTING STATION

The disinfecting station continued its two-fold work of dealing with infected clothing and of carrying out general washings for the various departments of the local authority.

The total number of articles treated was as follows:—

General Infectious Diseases ...	...	38
Tuberculosis ...	...	125
Vermin Infestation ...	...	2,245
Child Welfare Clinics ...	...	2,850
Midwifery ...	...	540
Other Health and Welfare Sections ...	...	15,649
Other Corporation Departments ...	...	12,203
		<hr/>
		33,650
		<hr/>

Of these numbers, 5,403 were disinfected by steam, and 1,712 by disinfectant solution.

In order to proceed with plans to redevelop the Carwood Street Area in which the disinfecting station is located, the Corporation decided that it would be necessary to demolish the disinfecting station. Other arrangements for the work carried out at the station were made, continued employment was offered to the staff rendered redundant and finally on 18th December, 1964, and after 56 years of service as a disinfecting station since its reconstruction in 1907 the premises were closed and await demolition.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX

All parents of newborn infants are informed by letter and by the Health Visitor in their area, of the advisability of having their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. Facilities for vaccination are readily available either at the surgery of the family doctor, or at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics. In all, 853 vaccinations were performed in 1964, of which 569 were primary vaccinations and 284 were re-vaccinations.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS (LOCKJAW)

Since 1959, protection against the above three diseases has been effected in the main by the use of a triple vaccine—the three injections being given at approximately the 3rd, 4th and 5th month of life and a fourth, a booster dose, at about the sixteenth to eighteenth month of life. Immunity to diphtheria and tetanus is further boosted on school entry at the age of five years and again at the age of nine years. During the year 1964, there were no cases of diphtheria or tetanus within the Burgh, 62 cases of whooping cough were notified.

Number of children immunised:—

		P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Diphtheria/Tetanus	... ..	656	—	656
Diphtheria Booster	... ..	779	—	779
Triple Vaccine	... ..	1,013	267	1,280
Triple Vaccine Booster	... ..	109	53	162

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Protection against Poliomyelitis continued to be effected by the use of the Sabin oral vaccine. A primary course of vaccination consists of three doses of oral vaccine administered at monthly intervals. This is usually carried out at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics, commencing at the age of about 7 months. A fourth or booster dose of vaccine is recommended for children on entry to school at the age of five years.

In the course of the year, 1,687 received their first dose of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, 1,508 their second, 1,298 their third and 877 received their fourth dose.

For the sixth year in succession, no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred within the Burgh.

TUBERCULOSIS—B.C.G. vaccination against this disease was introduced to the Burgh early in 1950 and is now a well established feature of the campaign against tuberculosis. Initially B.C.G. vaccination was only offered, where appropriate, to contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. Early in 1952 the scheme was extended, and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children of school leaving age. Towards the end of 1954, the scheme was further extended to include children under the age of one year. The subject is discussed in greater detail in the chapter headed "Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care".

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The ante-natal clinics situated in the various areas of the Burgh again provided a service to expectant mothers attending the local authority and hospital clinic sessions. In addition to routine medical ante-natal supervision, all expectant and nursing mothers attending these clinics were advised to attend their own dentist for inspection and treatment if necessary. Instruction in Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercises is given to expectant mothers attending these clinics. Films and filmstrips on relevant subjects, such as feeding baby, bathing baby, normal development, etc., were shown throughout the year.

A maternity outfit and supply of disinfectant were issued free of charge to each expectant mother one month before domiciliary confinement. The majority of post-natal examinations carried out during the year took place at the hospital clinic sessions as those mothers confined at home generally attended their own doctors for post-natal examination.

Ante-natal Clinics

Number of Local Authority clinic premises operating at the end of the year	5
Total number of women who attended	1,318
Total number of attendances	9,644

Maternal Mortality

The number of deaths resulting from pregnancy or confinement	1
Maternal death-rate	0.58

CHILD WELFARE

The Corporation's Child Welfare Clinics have been in full operation during 1964. Their function has been the prevention of illness and the early detection of defects in infants and young children. The new clinic at Craigieknowes was formally opened by Councillor Mrs Elizabeth Martin on 21st November, 1964, and is now playing its part in the Corporation's child welfare scheme.

Advice regarding feeding problems and the general management of infant care was given to the mothers attending the clinics. Minor ailments only were treated in the clinics; any defect of a more serious nature was referred to the family doctor and on occasion to a hospital consultant for further investigation and treatment. B.C.G. vaccination. Smallpox vaccination, immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus and Poliomyelitis vaccination were also provided at the Child Welfare Clinics. Three of the clinics provide ultra-violet light therapy for debilitated children.

Mental Deficiency—Screening for Phenylketonuria

The Health Visitors continued the practice of routine testing for Phenylketones of the urine of all infants born within the Burgh. Two tests on the urine are carried out in each case at an interval of four weeks. No abnormal cases have been detected to date.

At Risk Register

A register is kept of all children known to be suffering or suspected of suffering from some degree of handicap at birth. Such children are kept under periodic review, visitation and examination being

suited to the need thereof. In this way it is hoped that the services available will be mustered to help both the parents and the child at the right time.

Child Welfare Clinics

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority at the end of the year ... 5

Number of children who attended clinics during the year and were:—

(a) born in 1964	...	...	...	...	...	1,070
(b) born 1959-63	...	...	...	...	...	1,378

Total number of attendances during the year by children:—

(a) born in 1964	...	...	...	...	...	5,452
(b) born 1959-63	...	...	...	...	...	5,870

Diagnostic Clinics for Special Defects in Pre-School Children

These Special Clinics which were started last year both to assist in the early detection of mental and physical handicaps in pre-school children and to offer advice and support to the parents of the children affected, have continued successfully.

The number of attendances and the classification of cases examined are given below:—

Attendances	Males	Females	Total
Number of first visits ...	10	7	17
Number of return visits ...	38	20	58
Total Number of Visits	48	27	75

Diagnostic Classification:

A. Amentia	...	...	...	—
B. Behaviour disorders	...	...	...	75
C. Special senses disorders	(i) Visual	...	...	—
	(ii) Auditory	...	...	—

Toddlers' Playgrounds

The four toddlers' playgrounds continued to provide two three-hour sessions per day from Monday to Friday of each week, the only qualification for admission being age, but when the demand is heavy preference is given to specially deserving cases. These playgrounds have proved to be very popular with Greenock mothers. Free milk as provided in schools, is supplied morning and afternoon, but no other food is given. Average attendance per session at these playgrounds during the year 1964 was as follows:—

(a) Sinclair Street Playground	...	...	...	20
(b) Hillend Playground	...	...	...	25
(c) Lynedoch Street Playground	...	...	...	23
(d) Burns Road Playground	...	...	...	26

Convalescent Home Provision

There is no provision of this nature by the Local Authority but use was made as in previous years of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes at Dunoon. The Corporation gave a donation of 18 guineas for which in return they received 6 subscribers' lines entitling the recipients to two weeks' stay at the home.

HEALTH VISITING

During 1964, an average of 16 Health Visitors were employed—2 by Greenock District Nursing Association and 14 by the Corporation. In addition, the Depute Superintendent Nursing Officer devoted two-thirds of her time to health visiting until her resignation in July, 1964. One Health Visitor attended the Health Visitor Refresher Course in Edinburgh and two Health Visitors attended the Scottish Health Visitors' Association Conference in Glasgow. These courses are found to be of considerable benefit.

Two Health Visitors spend half their time in mental health visiting.

A special survey on the Handicapped and another concerning cases of Leukaemia were carried out during the year.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes are held at the various clinics and have proved popular with many of the mothers.

The table of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1964 shows the number of visits paid, but it must always be remembered that while statistics give an aggregate of visits paid they do not record the time involved in giving advice and in the carrying out of health education, thus promoting positive health in the community.

Group Visited	Number Visited	Total Visits
(a) Children born in 1964	1,846	17,728
(b) Children born in 1963	1,912	13,070
(c) Children born in 1959/62	5,641	17,631
(d) Tuberculosis cases	502	1,227
(e) Accidents in the home	4	11
(f) Senior citizens	39	85
(g) Other cases—Mental Health	73	972
Problem Families	29	451
Housing	17	19
Miscellaneous	620	687
	<hr/> 10,683	<hr/> 51,881

Number of infants at age six months found to be:—

(a) Breast fed	20
(b) Partially breast fed	10
(c) Not breast fed	1,169

HOME NURSING

During 1964 the home nursing service was continued under the auspices of Greenock District Nursing Association and the Corporation of Greenock. An average of nine full-time nurses were employed during the year. Four cars were in constant use in the outlying areas of the Burgh. Two nurses attended a Refresher Course in Aberdeen.

The following tables give the record of patients and visits in 1964:—

Number of new patients nursed in 1964	688
Number of patients carried forward from 1963	223
Total number of cases attended	911
Number of visits paid	27,115

Included in above figures:—

Number of patients over 65 years nursed ...	512
Number of visits to patients over 65 years ...	17,864
Number of tuberculosis patients nursed ...	34
Number of visits to tuberculosis patients ...	885

Nature of new cases nursed:—

Medical	583
Surgical	96
Gynaecological	9

Visits for the purpose of administering injections were as follows:—

Insulin	3,423	Testosterone	60
Penicillin	267	Morphine	281
Anahaemin	56	ACTH	44
Imferon	216	Parentrovite	71
Jectofer	362	Laevadosin	242
Cytamen	1,691	Durabolin	68
Mersalyl	375	Largactil	230
Streptomycin	1,537	Synkavit	32
Crystamycin	82	Kanamycin	20
Momycin	189	Nicotinic Acid	5
Saclimycin	—	Prednisolone	15
Ceporin	10		

555 articles were issued on loan during 1964.

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

Under this scheme nine seriously ill patients suffering from malignant disease were attended by nurses and nursing assistants employed for this purpose. The relatives of these patients were very grateful for this service.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

An average of 10 midwives were employed during 1964—eight of these directly by the Corporation of Greenock and two through the Greenock District Nursing Association. One midwife attended the Refresher Course held at Dunblane.

Nineteen sets of Cyprane type Trilene apparatus and ten sets of Minnitt type Gas and Air apparatus are available for use. All midwives are qualified to administer these analgesics.

Midwives' areas continue to extend as the town expands and there is a sharp increase in the number of patients discharged early from maternity hospital. Taxis are available for emergency cases and always during the night.

The total number of domiciliary births in Greenock during 1964 was 410, which included 2 stillbirths.

The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of Ante-natal visits	4,923
Number of post-natal visits (routine)	6,289
Number of post-natal visits (special)	9
Number of early discharges from Rankin Memorial Hospital	303
	<hr/>
	11,524
	<hr/>

The following is a table of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Number of Domiciliary confinements attended by Midwife under National Health Service arrangements			No. of Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife.	No. of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwife.
Doctor not booked.	Doctor booked.	Total		
—	410	410	19	303

It can be assumed that a contraction of the domiciliary midwifery service will result when the bedding accommodation at the Rankin Memorial Hospital is increased, at which time, in accordance with the recommendations of the "Montgomery Report" the percentage of confinements taking place in hospital should rise to 75%.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

All premature babies born in the district were removed to the Rankin Memorial Hospital Premature Baby Unit.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births during the year 1964 was 97 (50 males, 47 females). This was 19 more than the number in 1963. The quinquennial average is 81. As in the past, assistance was given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if the home conditions were not satisfactory.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirths in Greenock (corrected for transfers) 32
 Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births 19
 Stillbirth rate for Scotland per 1,000 total births 18

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Hazards of Birth	Causes pre-existing at birth	
	Foetal Abnormality	Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions
Breech presentation 2	Anencephalus ... 6 Hydrocephalus ... 1	A.P.H. 11 Toxaemia 1 Macerated foetus 2 Other causes ... 9
Total — 2	Total — 7	Total — 23

INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	41
Number of deaths of infants under one month old (neo-natal deaths)	...	...	25
Number of deaths of infants between one month and twelve months (post neo-natal deaths)	...	...	16

	Infant mortality		Neo-natal	Post Neo-natal
	Rate		Rate	Rate
Greenock	...	24	15	9
Scotland	...	24	16.4	7.6

The infant mortality rate equals the lowest on record and compares with the general rate for Scotland.

The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Greenock and Scotland from 1943 to 1964 and as the Infant Mortality rate is composed of two groups (a) neo-natal deaths; and (b) post neo-natal deaths, the table has been extended to show the comparative figures of these groups for Greenock and Scotland:—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post neo-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland ^d
1943	80	65	36	33	44	32
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12
1954	43	31	26	21	17	10
1955	37	30	22	20	15	10
1956	41	29	27	19	14	10
1957	33	29	20	20	13	9
1958	36	28	21	19	15	9
1959	35	28	24	19	11	9
1960	31	26	27	18	4	8
1961	27	26	22	18	5	8
1962	33	27	21	18	12	9
1963	24	26	16	17	8	9
1964	24	24	15	16.4	9	7.6

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 month

Certified Cause of Death	TIME OF DEATH					
	Within 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total
Prematurity	10	10	1	—	—	21
Foetal Deformity	1	—	—	—	1	2
Other Diseases of Infancy	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total Deaths	11	12	1	—	1	25

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 year old

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-natal	Post Neo-natal			Total
		Over 1 and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	
Prematurity	21	—	—	—	21
Foetal Deformity ...	2	3	1	1	7
Other Diseases of Infancy	2	—	—	—	2
Respiratory Infections ...	—	2	3	—	5
Accidental suffocation ...	—	—	3	2	5
Unknown	—	—	1	—	1
Total	25	5	8	3	41

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A monthly meeting takes place of the Problem Families Committee which was originally set up in 1953 under the auspices of the Problem Families Sub-Committee of the Corporation. This Committee is attended by Corporation Officials and by representatives of external organisations who are interested in the problem. A free interchange of information takes place at such meetings whereby mutual assistance is obtained by dealing with the problem presented by each case. The following are in attendance, or are represented at such meetings:—

Medical Officer of Health,
 Chief Sanitary Inspector,
 Property Manager,
 Superintendent Nursing Officer,
 Principal Probation Officer,
 Officer of the R.S.S.P.C.C.,
 Children's Officer,
 Welfare Officer,
 Area Manager, National Assistance Board,
 Manager, Ministry of National Insurance,
 Manager, Ministry of Labour and National Service,
 Clerk to the Education Committee,
 Burgh Organiser of the W.V.S.,
 Chief Constable.

Since the meetings commenced eleven years ago, 58 problem families have come under review, and in 40 cases improvement has been achieved. Inevitably certain families are capable of achieving little improvement in their social circumstances despite all manner of encouragement and help, this is particularly true of those families characterised by low mental endowment. In such cases, efforts are concentrated upon general supervision with such assistance, advice and encouragement as may be necessary.

WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued satisfactorily during the year. There were six fixed centres as follows: Health & Welfare Department Office, Wellpark Clinic, Craigieknowes Clinic, Hillend Clinic, Rankin Park Clinic and Elizabeth Martin Clinic. The W.V.S. organisation also distributed Welfare Foods from a van in the Gibbshill district and from their headquarters at the Erskine Orr Hall.

The quantities supplied during 1963 and 1964 were as follows:—

Foods	1963	1964
National Dried Milk	41,219 tins	38,534 tins
Orange Juice	13,169 bottles	15,997 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	2,634 bottles	3,106 bottles
Vitamins A. & D.	814 packets	961 packets

DOMESTIC HELPS

The public demand for this useful service is being maintained as the figures given below will testify. Such helps are provided in the event of a domiciliary confinement, or of illness.

	No. of Helps		Type of Case		Total
	WholeTime	Part Time	Confinements	Illness	
1951	—	12	33	45	78
1952	—	10	32	58	90
1953	—	5	25	26	51
1954	—	8	34	42	76
1955	—	10	20	55	75
1956	—	11	35	56	91
1957	—	11	30	60	90
1958	—	11	26	62	88
1959	—	15	41	84	125
1960	—	14	29	70	99
1961	—	14	33	91	124
1962	—	14	24	110	134
1963	10	32	36	157	193
1964	11	51	38	225	263

The 225 "illness" cases in 1964 included 191 elderly and infirm persons for whom domestic help was provided.

In 1964 a total of 70,596 hours was worked by Domestic Helps, an average of 268 hours per patient.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1964 the Health and Welfare Department continued its efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to aid those who suffer from this disease.

The number of new cases notified for the year as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 27, of whom 17 were males and 10 females.

The peak incidence occurred in males in the over 35 year age group and in females in the under 35 year age group.

2 school children were notified to the Department during the year.

Table A—Figures for confirmed new cases of respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis for the period 1955 to 1964:—

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1955	106	10
1956	87	10
1957	71	15
1958	107	15
1959	60	10
1960	46	5
1961	35	11
1962	46	7
1963	46	7
1964	27	4

Table B.

The number of cases confirmed during 1964 classified by age groups and site of disease:—

Form	Sex	AGE GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	{M.	—	—	1	2	2	2	5	3	2	17
	{F.	—	—	1	4	2	1	1	—	1	10
Total Respiratory		—	—	2	6	4	3	6	3	3	27
Abdominal	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningeal	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Miliary Tuberculosis....	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superficial Glands	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary Organs	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Total		—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4

Table C.

Classification by age and sex of total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory	{M.	—	1	16	35	48	58	65	63	39	325
	{F.	—	2	26	34	75	64	29	4	11	245
Non-Respiratory	{M.	—	—	2	8	6	11	6	1	—	34
	{F.	—	—	2	7	11	6	4	1	3	34

Table D.

Classification of cases resident within the Burgh who received institutional treatment during the year:—

	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Under 15 years—					
M.	2	—	2	—	—
F.	2	2	3	—	1
15—44 years—					
M.	4	7	7	—	4
F.	6	14	16	—	4
45 years and over—					
M.	11	28	25	3	11
F.	2	5	6	—	1
TOTAL	27	56	59	3	21

Thus the fall in the death rate from tuberculosis continues; the mortality from this disease is now from the older age groups which reflects the success of the control measures. Continued progress must, however, depend on our ability to maintain and intensify the present preventive and therapeutic efforts. In the unremitting effort to eradicate this disease from the community two main lines of attack are pursued; the detection, treatment and cure of open cases so that the reservoir of infection is reduced and the conferring of increased resistance to infection on the exposed and high risk groups amongst the population. The methods used by the Department are:—

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Infants:—All parents in the Burgh are offered B.C.G. vaccination for their newly born children and this is carried out regularly at the Rankin Memorial Hospital where a member of the medical staff of this Department carries out such vaccinations weekly. During 1964, 1,251 infants were vaccinated against tuberculosis at the hospital of which number, 916 were babies whose mothers were normally resident within the Burgh. The remaining 335 babies vaccinated were born to mothers residing outwith the Burgh and in each case the Medical Officer of Health of their home area was notified. The parents of infants born at home are advised that B.C.G. vaccination is desirable and is available at the maternity and child welfare clinics. During the year 484 babies were vaccinated in this way.

Other Groups:—B.C.G. is offered to "High risk" groups in the population, i.e. nurses, medical students, and contacts of known cases. Particular attention is paid to school children in the age group 13-15 years, who are collectively known as "School Leavers".

In all cases, other than infants under the age of two months, B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by Mantoux testing and negative reactors are offered vaccination.

Full details are given in the following table:—

Table E.

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1964	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	3	21	3	6	—	5
(2) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	16	9	10	6	27	31
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	560	579	495	490	454	445
(b) Infant Scheme	—	—	—	—	922	813
(5) Others	3	3	3	3	8	7
(6) Totals	582	612	511	505	1411	1301

Table F.—Percentage of school leavers mantoux positive. Greenock compared to the whole of Scotland (1954-64).

Year	Greenock	Scotland
1954	45.5%	37%
1955	29%	32%
1956	36.6%	28%
1957	31.4%	27%
1958	41.7%	26%
1959	39.1%	20%
1960	33%	19%
1961	25.6%	18%
1962	18%	18%
1963	18.7%	17%
1964	13.5%	16%

It is apparent from this table that the percentage of school leavers who are mantoux positive (i.e. those who have been exposed to tuberculosis and have developed a specific reaction to it) continues to fall and compares favourable with that for the Country as a whole.

Those children who showed a positive mantoux were given a chest X-ray. The results of the X-ray of these children were as follows:—

No abnormality	...	...	...	...	125
A healed primary lesion	...	...	...	...	21
Lesions requiring further examination	...	...	...	...	3
Defaulters	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 154 <hr/>

Contact Tracing.

Whenever a new case of Tuberculosis is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, the home is subsequently visited by a Health Visitor

and arrangements are made for the Mantoux testing as appropriate and chest X-ray of all other members of the family and also close family contacts. Negative reactors to the Tuberculin test are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Where a previously unsuspected case of Tuberculosis is discovered by this method of contact tracing, arrangements for treatment are made. Where it appears that the new case of open tuberculosis has been working in surroundings or circumstances which might carry a risk to other persons at the same place of work, the management concerned is contacted and arrangements are made for the X-ray examination of all who have been working in contact with the patient.

Social Services.

The various social services for persons suffering from tuberculosis were continued during 1964.

The National Assistance Board helped patients under certain circumstances. As in previous years, the Health and Welfare Department, in cases recommended by the Chest Physician, provided assistance in the form of free milk and also the supply of bed and bedding in accordance with a graduated scale of charges. During 1964, no cases were supplied with beds and/or bedding, and an average of 7 patients per month were in receipt of free milk.

Re-housing.

Where a case of tuberculosis occurs in an overcrowded household, the Medical Officer of Health may recommend rehousing to a larger house. The purpose of such recommendation is to allow a tuberculous person to have a room to himself or herself whereby the risk of spread of the infection to persons who might otherwise have to sleep in close proximity to the case is reduced. In all, during the year, a total of 2 families were re-housed in this manner.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER.

The detrimental results to health of cigarette smoking continue to be laid before the public in general and school children in particular. Two diseases, namely bronchial carcinoma and coronary artery thrombosis, appear to be associated with heavy cigarette smoking.

EPILEPSY: CEREBRAL PALSY.

Arrangements for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the above conditions have continued as in previous years. Children under school age are referred by their own doctor to consultants or suitable clinics for treatment. School children are under regular observation by the school medical officers. On leaving school, appropriate information is made available to the local youth employment officer to assist in placing handicapped persons in suitable employment. Occupational therapy for the home-bound is provided by the Department's handcraft instructor.

CHIROPODY.

The Chiropody clinic operated by the Corporation for persons of pensionable age in the Burgh has been working to full capacity during 1964, treatment was provided for elderly people on 5,887 occasions by the staff of two full-time chiropodists.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Department continued throughout 1964 to instruct the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease. Advice is given as and when the occasion presents itself—by the Doctors in the Clinics and in the Schools; by the Health Visitors in the Homes and Clinics and by the Nurses in the Schools. Appropriate publicity material was displayed in the Department, its clinics and elsewhere.

The co-operation of the public was constantly sought in immunising procedures designed to increase their own and their children's resistance to the dangerous diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox. The numbers immunised against these diseases are not as great as the Department desires and it is a matter for regret that the citizens of the Burgh do not make greater use of the facilities available.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

The Department maintains a continuous effort to keep the public reminded of the dangers existing in the home, especially to the aged and the very young. Posters and leaflets, supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, were prominently displayed in clinics, playgrounds, public hoardings, and the Department itself, while a suitable selection was sent to general practitioners for display in their surgeries.

A Home Safety Section of the Greenock Accident Prevention Committee was formed in 1957, and at the same time a reporting procedure was inaugurated when general practitioners, local hospitals, the Fire Service, and the Police were requested to report the details of home accidents to this Department. This has continued throughout the year, although the response from the various agencies has declined considerably of late.

WELFARE SERVICES

ELDERLY CITIZENS

(1) Housing.

Up to the end of the year, the Corporation had provided 216 small houses for elderly citizens — mainly in the lower flats of tenement blocks and by way of one-storey cottages designed for their special needs.

(2) Residential Accommodation.

At the end of the year, some 200 elderly people were accommodated in local homes — The Little Sisters of the Poor Home; the Medical Aid Home; and the Corporation's Belleaire Home and Hillend House.

There is also the Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home with accommodation for about 60 retired seamen.

Three Greenock persons were also accommodated at Paisley Royal Infirmary Annexe and five at Cunninghame Home, Irvine.

(3) General Welfare of the Elderly.

During the year the initial visitation by the Department's Welfare Officers to elderly citizens, of 70 years and over, and to those of pensionable age under 70 years but with some form of physical handicap at the time of the Housing and Town Planning Survey of 1962, was completed.

The principal features resulting from this visitation were that:—

744 (26%)	were living alone
2,114 (74%)	were living with other people
<hr/>	
2,858	
<hr/>	

Only 33 (1.2%) had no relatives and 205 (7.2%) no emergency help arrangements. 2,287 (80%) were in satisfactory or good general health and 571 (20%) in poor health. 443 (15.5%) were housebound.

Chiropody treatment was the service most generally required by 794 (27.8%) of whom 561 (19.6%) were already receiving this.

Smaller proportions required (or desired) such local authority services as home help, health visiting and welfare officers visitation at frequent or periodic intervals and such voluntary service as meals-on-wheels, luncheon clubs and calls from voluntary visitors. Names and addresses of those wishing these latter voluntary services were passed to the local W.V.S. or Council of Social Service, who, together with other voluntary agencies, have promised to co-operate in the provision of these and other needs as they become apparent.

Towards the end of the year, re-visitations commenced complementary with initial visitation to those who had attained 70 years of age since the commencement of the scheme.

(4) Registration and Inspection of Old People's Homes.

No new Voluntary Home was registered during the year and conditions in all Homes in the Burgh were found by inspection to be satisfactory.

(5) Temporary Accommodation.

One of the duties laid on the Corporation is the provision of temporary accommodation for persons who may become in need of this because of such emergencies as fire, flood, storm damage etc. During 1964 there were only a few minor instances of this nature and in no case was it necessary for the Welfare Section to provide emergency accommodation. Such assistance as the cleaning and drying of bedding and clothing were carried out where necessary, and where replacement of essential clothing was required, the W.V.S. service was able to meet the need.

(6) Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Urgent Care.

In no case during 1964 was it necessary to take compulsory action in this regard.

(7) Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital.

It is the duty of the Health and Welfare Department to arrange for the protection of the property of persons unable to do so for themselves and who have no friends or relatives to do this for them. Such matters as collection of pension or other benefit, payment of rent and insurance, and storage of furniture are attended to as necessary.

(8) Interments.

During the year, 13 persons were interred at the instance of the Department as no relatives or friends of the deceased persons were found either to make the necessary arrangements or with funds available to give instructions.

In nine cases whole or part recovery of costs was available.

The Department frequently acts in making interment arrangements on behalf of local hospitals when patients die without friends or relatives but with sufficient resources to meet costs.

(9) General Welfare Services.

During 1964 the number of general welfare cases dealt with by the Welfare Section of the Department again approximated 1,500. The high incidence of unemployment in the Burgh continues to bring many people to the Department seeking assistance in dealing with difficulties and debts of various kinds. Other factors such as personal and family problems and accommodation needs were as constant as in previous years and the officers were called upon to carry out frequent visitations to many homes and at various hours in an attempt to relieve these difficulties. It may be recorded that the excellent liaison between the Department and various voluntary agencies in the town made it possible to accord some measure of practical help to many of the people concerned.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(10) Blind Persons.

(a) Register.

The following summary shows the total number of blind persons at the end of the year registered under the Act with the Corporation.

Age groups of all blind persons on Register:—

				Males	Females	Total
2 to 4 years	...	...	...	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	...	...	...	2	—	2
16 to 17 years	...	...	...	—	2	2
18 to 20 years	...	...	...	—	1	1
21 to 29 years	...	...	...	4	4	8
30 to 39 years	...	...	...	4	2	6
40 to 49 years	...	...	...	8	5	13
50 to 59 years	...	...	...	9	6	15
60 to 64 years	...	...	...	5	14	19
65 to 69 years	...	...	...	7	16	23
70 years and over	...	...	...	40	66	105
				<hr/> 79	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 194

Fourteen males and twenty females were registered during the year.

It will be observed that those 70 years and over form 54% of the total.

The domiciliary services for blind persons continue to be provided by the joint Committee for Glasgow and the South-west of Scotland. The Mission to the Out-Door Blind supplies a Home Visitor/Teacher (Braille, Moon and Handcrafts, etc). who covers the Greenock and Port Glasgow areas.

(b) Residence.

The number of blind persons in various types of dwellings was as follows:—

				Males	Females	Total
In Private Dwellings	...	...	...	68	105	173
In Homes providing care and attention	...	...	...	5	9	14
In Hospitals	...	...	...	2	1	3
In Lodging Houses	...	...	...	2	—	2
In Residential Schools	...	...	...	2	—	2
				<hr/> 79	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 194

(c) Home Visitation and Teaching.

During the year, a total of 613 visits were made to the Greenock cases and figures under the heading of teaching are as follows:—

(d) Braille and Moon-Readers and Tuition.

	M.	F.	T.
No. of Greenock Readers registered with Libraries for the Blind	11	4	15
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Braille Type	2	—	2
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Moon Type	1	—	1

(e) Wireless and Talking Books.

The Wireless for the Blind Fund was able to meet all demands. Repairs and re-issue of used sets assisted in maintaining the full supply. All registered blind persons are in receipt of a free licence.

There are 16 talking-book machines in use in Greenock and specially manufactured long playing records are obtainable from the National Library for the Blind in London. The talking-book machines are extremely suitable for elderly blind persons who have been in the habit of reading a great deal and who, by the reason of age, find it difficult to learn Braille or Moon.

(f) Holidays.

Holiday accommodation for the blind is provided at appropriate Homes in Dunoon, Rothesay and Ayr and 10 Greenock blind persons availed themselves of this facility during the season.

(g) Handcraft Classes.

During the winter months classes were held in the Greenbank Centre with an average attendance of 12 blind persons who undertook various light handcrafts.

(h) General Social Activities, Entertainments, Outings.

Greenbank was also used as a social centre for the blind when choral work and reading from popular books by sighted volunteers were practiced. The average attendance at these meetings was around 50. There was also a monthly concert and the annual outing to Millport was attended by upwards of 100 of the local blind together with their guides.

(i) Employment.

The employment, etc., position of all registered blind persons over the age of 16 was as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.
In workshops for the blind	8	1	9
Employed in open industry	6	—	6
Home workers	—	—	—
Undergoing training for sheltered employment	4	2	6
Undergoing training for open industry ...	—	—	—
Arrangements for training pending ...	—	—	—
In Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	—	—	—
Not capable of employment	13	—	13
Not available for employment (Housewives, retired persons, etc.)	—	—	—
Available for employment	—	—	—
	<u>77</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>192</u>

(j) Sheltered Employment.

All blind persons capable of training and employment are entitled to register as disabled persons with the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry meets the cost of industrial rehabilitation and training, and this is normally carried out at Alwyn House, Ceres, and at either Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, or the Glasgow workshops for the Blind. The Workshops in Glasgow, owned and managed by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the various local authorities in the West of Scotland, are approved by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of providing sheltered employment for blind persons. Trainees there receive allowances from the Ministry and serve an apprenticeship of five years; in respect of all trained workers, the Ministry of Labour pays a grant to the Committee amounting to 75% of the expenses incurred by them in providing employment facilities, subject to a maximum per capita grant at the rate of £100 per annum. 12 Greenock persons (10 males, 2 females) were employed in the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind and 1 male was employed in the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind at Inverness.

(k) Wages and Conditions.

The present Scheme of Wages and Conditions governing the training and employment of blind persons in Scottish Sheltered Workshops was drawn up by the Joint Industrial Advisory Committee for Scottish Institutions for the Blind.

(l) Employment in Open Industry.

Increasing emphasis is being placed to-day upon the absorption of trained blind workers into occupation in open industry; during the past five years, this has been carried out successfully locally in the

following cases, the employees earning the normal wage rate for the job:—

	M.	F.	T.
Upholsterer	1	—	1
Telephone Operators	4	—	4
Fitter and Assembler	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	6	—	6
	—	—	—

(m) Education.

There are 2 blind children under the age of 16; being educated at St. Vincent's School, Glasgow.

(11) Partially Sighted Persons.

Some 30 partially-sighted persons living in Greenock were also visited by the Home Teacher and most of them take part in the social activities of the blind. One is employed in the Blind Workshop in Glasgow.

(12) Deaf and Dumb Persons.

Welfare services to the deaf and hard of hearing are conducted under the auspices of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Deaf and Dumb but a local committee is responsible for the local Mission and has representation on the Board of Directors in Glasgow as has also Greenock Corporation.

The Rev. J. S. Lochrie of Glasgow is responsible for the spiritual welfare of the deaf in Greenock and Mr David Porter for the provision of welfare services in addition to his former responsibility as Mr Lochrie's assistant in Paisley and District. Mrs Miller continued her part-time work with the assistance of a team of specialist welfare officers for the deaf.

As deafness prevents participation in normal public worship the deaf require a special form of Church Service. Weekly Services are conducted in Greenbank Mission by Mr Porter through speech, finger-spelling and signs. These Services are well attended and at Communion Services the little Church has been filled to capacity.

Home visitation was carried out and family and personal problems tackled. Advice and assistance was given in a wide variety of difficulties by the Mission staff specially qualified to communicate with the deaf.

Interpretation was provided in hospitals, doctors' surgeries, lawyers' offices and on other occasions when it has been of the utmost importance that the deaf should be completely understood.

In the sphere of employment, the trained welfare officer for the deaf is able to assist the Ministry of Labour staff and to make direct approaches to employers on behalf of individuals who are deaf or who are both deaf and dumb. Despite the high level of unemployment in Greenock, only one deaf person known to the Mission remained out of work.

Deafness tends to isolate its victims from their social activities and severely limits and distorts the personality unless the barriers of deafness are adequately broken down. Greenock Mission provides a community centre in which deafness is no handicap and where with the assistance of welfare officers the deaf are able to provide their own recreations, badminton, chess, draughts, table-tennis, also relaxed conversation and special events such as dances. In this atmosphere the strained isolation of deafness disappears and men and women suffering from this handicap return to life refreshed, renewed and satisfied.

(13) Crippled and Other Classes of Handicapped Persons.
Occupational Therapy and General Visitation.

The officer available to concentrate on the general interests of various types of handicapped persons living at home made over 600 visits during the year to some 70 persons on the register. An average of 30 received regular handcraft instruction over the period compared with an average of 20 over the previous year. The "students" enjoy having something to do (and which appeals to them) to pass the time and some have attained a high standard of ability at various crafts.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

The important factors in this particular regard are the work of the maternity and child welfare staff of the Department in making early ascertainment of maladjustment in young children and in emphasising to parents the importance of good care and training of sub-normal children and where necessary calling in the assistance of special services.

The Home Help Service did much to alleviate distress resulting from mental deterioration, particularly among elderly persons.

Psychiatric Clinic.

Accommodation in the Wellpark Clinic is rented to the Renfrewshire Mental Hospitals Board and consultative sessions are held there by Dr. R. Haig Mitchell, Physician Superintendent, Ravenscraig Hospital. This important aspect of preventive work reduces pressure on hospital accommodation by enabling many affected people to continue in community life and preventing former patients having to return to hospital. There is close liaison between the Department and staff at Ravenscraig Hospital in regard to local health authority services to the mentally ill and this partnership has proved to be most beneficial to those attending for treatment.

(a) Mental Illness.

In regard to emergency and/or formal admissions the services of this Department are now only required if there is no relative of the patient available or willing to make the application. During 1964, 228 Greenock persons (134 males and 94 females) were admitted to Ravenscraig Hospital. 213 persons (95 males and 118 females) were discharged and 26 persons (15 males and 11 females) died.

(b) Guardianship Cases.

Under the new Act. Local Health Authority Mental Health Officers and Responsible Mental Officers have the responsibility to visit mentally ill patients under guardianship and of seeing that the regulations appertaining to them are carried out. Two patients are boarded-out in Arran and one within the Burgh. They were medically examined every three months and visited by the Mental Health Officer on two occasions during the year. Over the year, the Department's staff made 1,055 (almost double the number of visitations made during 1963) after-care visits to those under home guardianship or informal care.

(c) Voluntary Work.

The "Monday Club" organised by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health in Octavia Terrace for the use of former patients of Ravenscraig Hospital has shown itself to be a welcome innovation and various types of indoor recreation are available to some 12 former patients who attend regularly.

Mental Deficiency.

(a) Institutional Care.

There were 75 mental defectives, (47 males and 28 females) under care in institutions at the end of 1964. During the year, 3 males and 2 females were admitted. There were 2 deaths during the period.

(b) Guardianship.

Twenty-six certified defectives (18 males and 8 females) were under guardianship locally and 9 (6 males and 3 females) continued under guardianship outwith the Burgh. The Department's Mental Health Officers and Responsible Medical Officers made 468 visits to the 155 certified and uncertified defectives on the Register.

(c) Supervision.

The number of visits to each case varies according to need. Advice and practical help (directly or indirectly) is accorded as necessary and the visits are greatly appreciated by both patients and guardians.

This visitation and supervision is applied particularly to those between 16 and 30 years of age to ensure that every facility available to further their interests is made known to them and arranged as required.

20 children (12 males and 8 females) under 16 years of age were being visited at the end of the year.

Supervision in this field entails close co-operation with other bodies such as the Mental Welfare Commission in Edinburgh and at local level, the mentally handicapped division of Glenburn Special School and the Auchmead Junior Occupation Centre. These two educational establishments notify to the Health and Welfare Department and to the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health, the names and addresses of school leavers together with assessment of their capabilities and needs so that the Department's officers can advise or assist guardians accordingly.

Sixteen new cases were notified during the year. There is co-operation too, with the Ministry of Labour in relation to finding work for those who are employable and useful information in the defectives' interest is passed on as occasion arises to such other departments as Police and Probation.

(d) Voluntary Work.

During the year the Greenock Voluntary Association for Mental Health again made some 200 visits to former pupils of Glenburn School and continued to run the Argyle Club for mentally handicapped girls over school age on three afternoons each week. This club attracts a regular attendance of about 24 girls who take part in simple occupational pursuits and engage in social pastimes such as singing, dancing and playing games.

During the year the Centre for young mentally handicapped children held at the Corporation's Hillend Clinic under the auspices of the

local branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children added Friday sessions to these held on Wednesdays. Some 8 or 12 children were looked after by voluntary lady attendants working on a rota system of duty and the local Council of Social Service supplied transport for the children to and from the Centre.

The great value of this service is in relieving the mothers of the care of the children for two days each week and it is a greatly appreciated facility by the parents concerned.

(e) Training and Occupation.

Mentally handicapped children unable to profit from education in the special school but able to respond to occupational training suited to their special needs are provided for by the Education Authority at Auchmead Centre. Responsibility for domiciliary services for those above school age is laid on the local health authority.

Since September, 1955, premises rented from the Y.W.C.A. at 2 Kelly Street, have been the locus for this service to male defectives in the district who attend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and are provided with a three course mid-day lunch at a cost to each trainee of 1/3d per day. These meals, which are subsidised by the Corporation, are obtained from a nearby works canteen and are transported to the Centre by members of the local branch of the W.V.S. The premises are well suited to the purpose and the pupils attending—about 26 of them attend regularly each day—are supervised and trained in various handicrafts by Mr Fitzgerald, the supervisor, and his assistant, Mr Cameron.

The annual camp at Arran for the trainees was again held in June. Financed by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health and organised in conjunction with Mr Fitzgerald, this camp provides a beneficial change of scenery to which the trainees look forward eagerly each year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SESSION 1963-1964

As from 20th January, 1964, all Assistant Medical Officers became part-time School Medical Officers.

During the session, routine medical inspections of entrants, and of children born in 1954, 1950 and 1947 were carried out. The 7 year olds (born in 1956) had vision and hearing tests only. Children in the Nursery Class at Craigieknowes School were examined twice.

All entrants were weighed and measured, but in the 9, 13 and 16 year old age groups, only those born on the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month had their heights and weights recorded.

For the first time, all entrants had their vision tested. The "E" card method was used.

Colour blindness testing was introduced into the 13 year old's inspection, 28 boys out of 661 being found to have a greater or lesser degree of this defect. A follow up of those affected is intended for the purpose of guidance in future employment.

Attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinics increased, although the number of children with Ear, Nose and Throat conditions fell, as expected, at the end of the Audiometric Survey.

Scabies infestations continued to be disappointingly high and "nitty" heads were as numerous as last year among those children examined by the School Nurses.

Six schools sent 441 children to Residential School Camps and 78 from three Senior Secondary Schools took advantage of a Devonian Cruise.

The co-operation of Head Teachers and their Staffs has been noted once more and greatly appreciated.

SCHOOLS IN THE BURGH OF GREENOCK—SESSION 1963-64

Average Number of Children on the Rolls.

Ordinary Schools	14,240
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Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctor and Nurse)

Number of children examined

Nursery Class (Craigieknowes)
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Entrants (5 years old plus)	1,335
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Second Age Group (9 years plus)	1,195
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Third Age Group (13 years plus)	1,238
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Secondary School Age Group (16 years plus)	260
--	-----	-----	-----

Totals:	4,028
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Exam.

1st	2nd
-----	-----

19	20
----	----

—	—
---	---

—	—
---	---

—	—
---	---

—	—
---	---

19	20
----	----

7 Year Old Group (Vision & Hearing only)	1,298
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Grand Total:	5,326
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Defects discovered at Routine Examinations:

		Exam.	
		1st	2nd
Number of children with defects of vision and/or teeth	313	—	—
Number of children with minor defects (other than above where complete recovery anticipated within a few weeks)	1,128	3	8
Number of children with more serious defects	198	—	—
Totals:	1,639	3	8

Note: The parents of children suffering from a defect other than dental caries were informed or advised. Advice and treatment in the case of dental caries are the care of the School Dental Department.

Non-Routine Examination (Nurse).

Treatment required and parent informed	5,664
No action required	4,470
Total:	10,134

Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examinations.

Uncleanliness of Head	2,257	
Uncleanliness of Body	523	
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing	793	
Unsatisfactory condition of footgear	170	3,743
Defects of vision		440
Other defects		1,481
Total		5,664

Re-examinations (Nurse)	2,024
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Examinations for Special Purposes.

(a) for Employment Licences (Doctor)	56
(b) for Residential Camp Schools (Dr. & Nurse)	441
(c) Re-examinations Camp Schools (Nurse)	1,284
(d) Home visits (Nurse)	352

Doctor's Inspection Clinic:

Number of Special Cases examined	553
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SESSION 1963 - 64.**Minor Ailments Clinic:**

Number of Attendances	6,403 (= 1,003 children)
Nature of Cases:—	
(I) Cuts, Bruises, Injuries, etc.	13 (= 7 children)
(II) Diseases of Ear, Nose & Throat	447 (= 104 children)
(III) Diseases of Eye	396 (= 108 children)
(IV) Diseases of Skin	5,547 (= 784 children)

GREENOCK BURGH SCHOOLS—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS—SESSION 1963-64.

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts, Bruises, etc.		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Totals	
		Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.
The Academy	1093	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ardgowan	539	—	—	4	2	—	—	9	97	13	104
Belville Place	187	—	—	2	2	—	2	9	64	12	68
Craigieknowes	540	1	2	5	35	—	23	66	336	78	396
Pinnart	633	—	—	4	23	1	13	4	193	9	229
High	877	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	6
Highlanders' Academy	487	—	—	2	16	—	—	11	180	13	196
Hillend	520	—	—	2	2	—	—	62	240	69	254
The Lady Alice	525	—	—	5	16	5	12	17	164	27	197
Ladyburn	541	—	—	3	27	3	18	20	167	26	212
Larkfield	486	—	—	5	16	2	16	31	383	38	415
Nearns Street	558	—	—	7	27	4	12	15	180	26	219
The Mount	657	4	5	7	32	17	62	19	231	47	330
Ravenscraig	236	—	—	3	12	5	20	13	66	21	98
Springfield	524	—	—	6	26	3	22	30	273	39	321
St. Andrew's	788	—	—	—	—	7	28	52	369	59	397
St. Columba's	882	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	23	3	28
St. Gabriel's	300	—	—	2	2	10	30	61	225	73	257
St. Joseph's	613	—	—	2	24	1	2	23	178	26	204
St. Kenneth's	582	—	—	15	59	4	16	62	363	81	438
St. Laurence	441	—	—	1	2	10	25	26	140	37	167
St. Mary's Patrick Street	955	—	—	2	29	8	29	63	574	73	632
St. Mary's Annexe (Loretto)	602	1	2	6	27	3	19	67	483	77	531
St. Mary's Infants	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	5	23	7	29
St. Mary's Captain St.	674	—	—	—	—	1	3	19	142	20	145
St. Mungo's	—	1	4	20	59	10	20	97	447	128	530
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14240	7	13	104	447	108	396	784	5547	1903	6403

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The staff of the Port Health Authority dealt with 260 ships, 124 of which arrived direct from the oceans, 54 via other ports in Britain, 32 from continental ports, 9 new ships and 36 estuarial.

37 of the ocean going ships were liners, 10,294 passengers were landed of whom 8,700 were British or Commonwealth citizens and 1,594 were aliens.

40 cases of illness were encountered, 12 of an infectious nature but none quarantinable. 4 patients were removed to Greenock Hospitals and others were allowed to disembark without restriction or remain aboard. Appropriate action was taken in all cases in the best interests of the patient and the public.

Deratting.

27 ships arrived with invalid deratting certificates, 7 of which were later allowed to proceed to their home ports to be dealt with. 35 Deratting Exemption Certifications were granted including 9 to newly constructed ships. 1 ship fumigated against rats at owner's request—no rats found.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 14 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels.

Other shipping work includes the inspection of estuarial vessels not carrying Rodent Control Certificates. In Greenock these are mostly tugs and British Railways summer passenger vessels which shelter for the winter in the Albert Harbour in Greenock.

FOOD SUPPLY

Mr A. M. M. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has kindly supplied the following information.

Milk and Dairies.

There is now only one dairy farm registered in terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 within the Burgh. At 31st December, 1964, there were 20 cows at this farm and of these 15 were in milk. The average gallonage being produced was 20 per day.

The registered dairies within the burgh now number 168, an increase of 7 compared with 1963.

6 samples were taken from the local producer, all of which were satisfactory.

In addition samples were taken from other sources totalling 337 as follows:—Pasteurising Establishments 16; Wholesale and Retail Premises 256; Schools and School Kitchens 35; and Hospitals, Clinics, Canteens etc. 30.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
				Coliform Organisms	High Bact. Count	2 or more tests
Certified	18	16	2	—	1	1
Tuberculin-tested	45	38	7	7	—	—
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	258	242	16	16	—	—
Pasteurised	16	13	3	3	—	—
Total	337	309	28	26	1	1

Ice Cream

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

No. Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms and High Bacterial Count
87	64	23	7	7	9

FOOD AND UNSOUND FOOD

In all during the year there were received from members of the public 51 complaints alleging that certain articles of food were unsound and unfit for human consumption viz:—8 to milk, 2 to rolls, 2 to sausages, 2 to corned beef, 5 to bread, 3 to bacon, 2 to cakes, 2 to lemonade, 2 to mince, 2 to crisps and 1 each to pineapple chunks, cooked meat, jam sponge, vegetable salad, chicken, mushrooms, fruit salad, ashet pie, chopped beef loaf, pork luncheon meat, steak and kidney pie, pale ale, scotch broth, pineapple rings, apple pie, peaches, cream soda, orange crush, confections, pie and chips and lemon crush. In 9 instances it was found that there was no cause for complaint and it was not necessary for this Department to take any action. In the remaining 41 instances action was taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the complaints while in 1 instance the circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

The total quantities of unsound food seized in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 during the year amounted to 11,644 lb 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz of which 6,407 lb 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz were tinned food. This work necessitated 173 visits of inspection being made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following are the offensive trades within the burgh:—
1. Public Slaughterhouse, with which the following are associated in buildings within the same curtilage:—

- (a) The Greenock Hide, Skin and Tallow Co. Ltd., carrying on the business of Hide Factors;
- (b) The Greenock and District Fleshers' Association carrying on the business of Tripe Cleaners.

2. The Shaw Water Chemical Works of British Charcoals and Macdonalds Ltd. where large quantities of bones are dealt with in the manufacture of charcoal, artificial manure and certain by-products.

3. James Thomson & Sons, Fellmongers and Wool Merchants. Inspection revealed that these businesses are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by Mr J. Watson, Burgh Architect and Town Planning Officer:—

Control of Development.

During the year 124 applications for planning permission in respect of residential, commercial and industrial advertisements were investigated and reported, together with 44 applications for permission to display advertisements.

HOUSING

There were 310 houses under construction at 31st December, 1964, made up as follows:—

Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	310
S.S.H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	—
						<hr/> 310

Mr R. L. Rankin, Master of Works, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

The following dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year:—

Houses converted into flats	...	...	...	11
New Houses	...	...	...	18
				<hr/> 29

The following houses were completed by the Scottish Special Housing Association Limited:—

Larkfield No. 4—12/3-apts. and 2/4-apts.	14
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The following houses were completed during the year by the Local Authority:—

East Crawford Street Development 14/3-apt.	...	...	...	14
Wren Road Development 3/2-apt., 86/3-apt.	...	...	...	89
St. Lawrence Street 12/2-apt., 12/3-apt.	...	...	...	24
Hospital Houses 10/4-apt.	...	...	...	10
Belville Street 24/2-apt., 6/3-apt., 6/4-apt.	...	...	...	36
Police Houses 4/4-apt.	...	...	...	4
Multi-storey flats, Grieve Road 270/3-apt.	...	...	...	270
Blairmore Road 1/2-apt., 42/3-apt., 2/4-apt.	...	...	...	45
Central Station Area 17/2-apt., 20/3-apt., 1/5-apt.	...	...	...	38
				<hr/> 530

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following lengths of sewers and culverts were laid during the year:—

- 50 lineal yards of 18 ins. diameter soil sewers.
- 420 lineal yards of 12 ins. diameter surface water sewers.

In addition 80 lineal yards 12-in. diameter sewers have been completely reconstructed and ten new manholes have been constructed on existing sewers. Minor repair works including clearance of chokages and regular clearing and cleaning of burns and culverts were also carried out during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

Periodic collection of samples of local water supplies was made by staff of the Health and Welfare Department. These samples were submitted regularly for bacteriological investigation to Hawkhead Laboratory. In addition, frequent on-the-spot estimations of residual chlorine values are carried out by the staff. Analyses made throughout

the year by Messrs R. R. Tatlock & Thompson, Glasgow, of the chemical composition of the local water supplies showed these to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The following information was kindly provided by Mr John Leiper, Water Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,765,870,000 gallons, which is equivalent to 4,838,000 gallons per day or 64.8 gallons per head of the population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding compensation supplies) amounted to 5,024,225,000 gallons equivalent to 13,765,000 gallons per day.

The whole of the filtered water supply continued to be chlorinated after filtration, and the bacteriological analyses of the supplies showed the water to be satisfactory.

Periodical analyses were also made, by Messrs R. R. Tatlock & Thompson, Glasgow, of the chemical composition of the water which showed it to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill Water Works amounted to 56.34 inches, which is 8.5% below the average for 70 years from 1890 to 1959.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 11th December when 1.71 inches fell.

There were 151 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine amounted to 1,152.1 hours compared with 1,294.1 hours during 1963.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Superintendent of the Abattoir, Mr D. Bogle, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out during the year 1964.

Number and type of animals slaughtered:—

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Number affected with Tuberculosis	Whole Carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	Parts of carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned for other Diseases	Parts of carcasses condemned for other Diseases
Bullocks	2,377	—	—	—	—	3
Bulls	205	—	—	—	—	—
Cows	2,823	1	—	—	5	47
Heifers	1,272	—	—	—	—	4
Swine	1,836	7	—	—	3	4
Sheep	19,118	—	—	—	35	17
Calves	442	—	—	—	6	1
Total	28,073	8	—	—	49	76

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial condemnation of carcasses:—

Total Condemnations—Emaciation, 15; Pyrexia, 3; Decomposition, 18; Immature, 1; Joint Ill, 1; Melanosis, 1; Septic Pericarditis, 1; Multiple Abscesses, 1; Dropsy, 2; Carcinoma, 2; Pleurisy, 1; Septic Pneumonia, 1; Oedema, 1; Oedematus, 1.

Partial Condemnations—Injuries, 55; Abscesses, 9; Adhesions, 8; Arthritis, 2; Peritonitis, 1; Lipomata, 1.

The approximate weight of meat and organs condemned during the year was, 12 tons, 2 cwts., 2 qrs., 13 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following is a summary of work carried out under the above mentioned Act:—

Inspections made for purpose of provisions as to health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509
Written Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defects Found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defects Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE I — VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages:—

	Numbers Registered in District	Corrected Numbers		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Live Births (including illegitimate)	2,101	1,677	885	792
Illegitimate Births	103	97	50	47
Stillbirths	45	32	17	15
Marriages	626	—	—	—
Deaths	1,042	875	490	385

CAUSES OF DEATH	A G E											ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population		
												Both Sexes	Males Females			
	Under 4 wks. 4 wks. mths.	4 wks.	1- 5- 10- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 over													
Brought forward	2	2	—	—	—	8	20	66	133	213	168	58	670	359	311	.322
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	7	—	24	18	6	.691
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	17	12	3	44	34	10	.054
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	3	.067
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	3	2	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.027
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	.013
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis (Except Diarrhoea of Newborn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.054
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	4	—	.027
Other Diseases of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	.121
Other Digestive Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	.067
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	1	1	9	3	6	.040
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	5	—	.040
Infections of kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	.013
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	2	1	.054
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	.081
Diseases of Skio and Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	2	2	.54
Congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	3	.40
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	.148
Other congenital malformations	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	2	.148
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	2	.148
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	6	.081
Senility without mention of psychosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	3	3	.054
Ill-Defined and Unknown Causes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	2	2	.081
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	5	1	—
Other Road Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.282
Accidents to the home	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	6	3	2	21	10	11	.225
Other Violence	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	3	2	1	3	1	16	13	3	.054
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	
All Causes	25	16	10	1	1	4	16	31	78	159	254	208	875	490	385	

**TABLE III.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000 —
REGISTRAR GENERAL — 1881 - 1964**

Year	Population	Death rate	Birth rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44
1928	79,204	15.74	24.05	120	0.80	0.34
1929	81,844	15.57	22.22	111	1.04	0.26
1930	79,223	14.20	23.83	96	0.88	0.30
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931	79,012	13.50	23.40	78	0.90	0.30
1932	79,387	14.63	21.47	121	0.66	0.36
1933	79,486	15.03	20.60	108	0.88	0.18
1934	79,605	12.90	20.86	89	0.79	0.21
1935	79,980	13.85	21.16	92	0.76	0.09
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.93	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,584	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09
1954	77,533	12.4	20.6	43	0.37	0.06
1955	77,499	12.5	20.5	37	0.40	0.03
1951-1955	77,257	12.2	20.0	37	0.42	0.07
1956	77,748	11.8	20.9	41	0.23	0.04
1957	77,778	11.4	21.3	33	0.27	0.00
1958	77,967	11.3	20.5	36	0.21	0.00
1959	78,350	11.9	20.9	35	0.17	0.02
1960	78,069	12.2	21.2	31	0.18	0.00
1956-1960	77,982	11.7	21.0	35	0.21	0.01
1961	74,802	12.1	22.7	27	0.11	0.04
1962	74,607	13.2	22.8	33	0.15	0.00
1963	74,655	12.4	22.3	24	0.23	0.00
1964	74,402	11.7	22.5	24	0.09	0.05

TABLE IV.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1964

DISEASE	BY WHOM REPORTED						TOTAL	
	House- holders	House- holders and Doctors	Doctors	Public Health Officers	School Authori- ties	Registrar		Midwives or Health Visitors
Anthrax	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	791	—	2	—	119	—	16	928
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	17	37	—	—	—	54
Erysipelas	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	20
Jaundice, Acute Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	151	—	3	—	41	—	—	195
German Measles	5	—	—	—	3	—	1	8
Mumps	190	—	4	—	44	—	—	239
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	116
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	28
Polio-myelitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Fever	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Scarlet Fever	10	5	1	—	1	—	—	30
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	18	10	31	—	1	—	2	62
Total	1165	15	255	45	209	—	19	1,708

TABLE V.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1964

MONTH	Anthrax	Cerebro spinal Fever	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute/Influenza	Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Pontomyelitis Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	TOTAL
January	—	—	157	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	2	8	—	—	14	3	—	1	—	2	—	11	217
February	—	—	92	—	6	1	—	—	—	3	—	22	—	—	10	1	—	1	3	1	—	8	148
March	1	1	209	—	11	2	—	—	—	1	—	21	—	—	11	4	—	1	1	4	—	3	270
April	1	—	188	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	15	—	—	9	2	—	—	1	6	—	7	238
May	—	—	168	—	7	—	7	—	1	2	—	6	—	—	12	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	215
June	—	—	71	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	103
July	—	—	12	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	35
August	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	5	28
September	—	—	3	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	36
October	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	17	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	52
November	—	—	14	—	2	—	2	—	—	58	2	76	—	—	14	2	—	—	3	2	—	9	184
December	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	99	3	44	—	—	10	6	—	—	1	6	—	7	182
Total	2	1	928	—	54	3	20	—	1	195	8	239	1	1	116	28	—	5	13	30	1	62	1,708

TABLE VI.

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year:—

Disease	Number Admitted
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1
Chickenpox	2
Dysentery	4
Erysipelas ...	1
Food Poisoning	10
Malaria	1
Measles	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ..	104
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	24
Puerperal Fever	5
Scarlet Fever	1
Paratyphoid B	1
Whooping Cough ...	4
Anthrax	2
Mumps	2
Total	167

TABLE VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1964

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOOPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.59	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.09
1910-1914	5.69	0.22	3.56	1.44	0.14	12.02	18.93	0.55	3.06	5.49	0.44	8.51
1915-1919	2.73	0.20	2.58	1.27	0.10	8.09	13.41	0.67	5.31	5.68	0.41	7.25
1920-1924	2.34	0.04	1.80	1.45	0.07	5.34	15.01	0.61	3.05	8.42	0.36	3.73
1925-1929	2.28	0.02	0.85	2.79	0.09	3.79	12.68	0.30	2.06	5.51	0.29	4.57
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.64	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.28	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	2.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.02	0.47
1954	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00
1955	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1956	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00
1957	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.13	0.48	8.86	0.04	0.44
1958	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
1959	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00
1960	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.00
1961	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
1962	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.01	0.68
1963	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	0.13	0.18	3.60	0.00	0.00
1964	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00